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or the neighboring coast lands of Asia Minor. They were one of the many seafaring folk that worked down from the north toward Egypt in the days of the Twentieth Dynasty. It is an interesting suggestion that Sisera of Judges, chap. 5, was a Philistine prince; but it is at present only a conjecture. The treatment of the problem of the Phaestos disk seems to move along right lines. The identification of the Samson-story with a sun-myth is repudiated, but not proven illegitimate. The Tiglath-pileser III mentioned on pp. 63 and 134 is now known to have been the fourth king by that name. The careful reading of this book will convince any novice that the interpretation of the life and literature of the peoples of Palestine is no simple matter but calls for a wide range of learning and sober self-restraint in the estimation of the value of isolated details. All future historians of the Philistines will be heavily indebted to Professor Macalister for bringing together here so much material upon the question and for his suggestive treatment of that material.

GAUTIER, LUCIEN. *Introduction à l'Ancien Testament*. 2d ed. 2 vols. Lausanne: Bridel & Co., 1914. xvi+1091 pages. Fr. 20.

This is the best French introduction to the Old Testament and well deserves to go into a second edition. It is professedly popular in its aim, and has achieved that aim in very large measure. The audience addressed is made up, not of ministers and theological students, but of laymen in biblical and theological study. Most popular introductions satisfy themselves with very brief dogmatic statements of results regarding the literature of the Old Testament and do little in the way of elucidation and demonstration of the evidence upon which the results rest. Professor Gautier's extended work goes most carefully and fully into the processes by which the conclusions have been reached. But with the characteristic French faculty for clearness and simplicity, he makes every step of the way plain to the intelligent non-specialist. He shows himself closely acquainted with the best work upon the Old Testament in English and German as well as French. This edition differs from the first, published in 1906, only in that it takes account of the important publications and discoveries of three later years. The work is comprehensive, covering not only special introduction to the books of the Old Testament Canon and the Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha, but also introduction to the study of the text, the Canon, and the Versions. The standpoint of the author is that of the historical school and his particular attitude is nearer to that of Cornill than the more cautious position of Driver. The book is an admirable piece of scholarly popularization and should do much to make French Protestants familiar with modern methods of interpretation.

KNUDSON, A. C. *The Beacon Lights of Prophecy. An Interpretation of Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Deutero-Isaiah*. New York: Eaton & Mains, 1914. xii+281 pages. \$1.25.

These "Beacon Lights" are introduced by a chapter on "The History and Nature of Prophecy." The book is written for easy reading by those not trained in scientific Bible-study. In subject-matter, scope, and style it is admirably suited to the needs of its intended readers. As becomes such a book, it is cautious and sober in its criticism. But the essentials of the modern view are assumed to be correct and the whole presentation is printed with reference to them. The reading of the book will do much to introduce Sunday-school teachers and students to a sane and helpful understanding of the Hebrew prophets. Some of its statements need modification; as, for example,